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SKETCH of the LIFE of the Late NATHANIEL GREENE, Major General of the Forces of the United States of America.

THIS gallant officer, whose death is so generally and so justly regretted, was born in the town of Warwick, Kent county, Rhode-Island, in or about the year 1741, and was the second son of a respectable citizen of the same name, (descended from some of the first settlers in the colony) who was extensively concerned in lucrative iron works, the property of which, at his death, (prior to the war) he left to his children.

The subject of this sketch was endowed with an uncommon degree of judgment and penetration, which, with a benevolent manner and affable behavior, acquired him a number of valuable friends, by whose interest and influence, he was, at an early period of life, chosen a member of the assembly of the then colony of Rhode-Island. This trust, in which he gave the highest satisfaction to his constituents, he continued to possess until, and at the period, when the folly and madness of England severed a world from her empire.

After the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, when a spirit of resistance spread like wild-fire, over the continent, Rhode-Island was not deficient in her contributions for the general defence. She raised three regiments of militia, the command whereof was given to Mr. Greene, who was nominated brigadier general. The liberty, safety and prosperity of his country being exposed to imminent danger, the pacific principles of quakerism, in which he had been educated, proved insufficient to combat the ardent spirit of liberty with which his bosom glowed.

He led the troops under his command to Cambridge, and was present at the evacuation of Boston, by a force which had in England been wantonly stated treble the number that would be requisite to dragoon America into unconditional submission.

General Greene's merit and abilities, as well in the council as in the field, were not long unnoticed by general Washington, who reposed in him the utmost confidence, and paid a particular deference to his advice and opinion, on all occasions of doubt and difficulty. This excited the jealousy of several officers, of older date and higher rank, who were not wanting in endeavours to supplant him; but in vain---the commander in chief knew and prized his worth as it deserved.

He was appointed major general by Congress, the 26th of August, 1776. Towards the close of that year, he was at the Trenton surprise; and, at the beginning of the next, was at the battle of Princeton, two enterprizes not more happily planned than judiciously and bravely executed, in both of which he highly distinguished himself, serving his noviciate under the American Fabius.

At the battle of Germantown, he commanded the left wing of the American army, and his utmost endeavours were exerted to retrieve the fortune of that day, in which his conduct met with the approbation of the commander in chief.

In March, 1778, he was appointed quarter-master general, which office he accepted under a stipulation that his rank in the army should not be affected by it, and that he should retain his right to command in time of action, according to his rank and seniority. This he exercised at the battle of Monmouth, where he commanded the right wing of the army.

At the battle of Brandywine, general Greene distinguished himself by supporting the right wing of the American army, when it gave way, and judiciously covering the whole, when routed and retreating in confusion; and their safety from utter ruin was generally ascribed to his skill and exertions, which were well seconded by the troops under his command.

In the capacity of quarter-master general, he fully answered the expectations formed of his abilities, and enabled the American army to move with additional celerity and vigour.

At the battle of Monmouth, the commander in chief, disgusted with the behavior of general Lee, depose him in the field of battle, and appointed general Greene to command the right wing, where he greatly contributed to retrieve the errors of his predecessor, and to the subsequent event of the day.

About the middle of the same year, an attack, in conjunction with the French fleet, on the British garrison at Newport, Rhode-Island, being planned, general Sullivan was appointed to the command, under whom general Greene served. This attempt was unsuccessful------the French fleet having sailed out of harbour, to engage lord Howe's fleet, they were dispersed by a storm, and the Americans were obliged to raise the siege of Newport, in doing which general Greene displayed a great degree of skill in drawing off the army in safety.

After the hopes of the British generals, to execute some decisive stroke to the northward, were frustrated, they turned their attention to the southern states, as less capable of defence, and more likely to reward the invaders with ample plunder. A grand expedition was, in consequence, planned at New-York, where the army embarked on the 26th of December, 1779, and landed on the 11th of February, 1780, within about thirty miles of Charleston, which, after a brave defence, was surrendered to sir H. Clinton, on the 12th of May.

A series of ill success followed this unfortunate event. The American arms in South-Carolina were in general unsuccessful, and the inhabitants were obliged to submit to the invaders, whose impolitic severity was extremely ill calculated to answer any of the objects for which the war had been commenced.

Affairs were this circumstanced, when general Washington appointed general Greene to the command of the American forces in the southern district. He arrived at Charlotte, on the 2d day of December, 1780, accompanied by general Morgan, a brave officer, who had distinguished himself to the northward, in the expedition against Burgoyne. He found the forces he was to command, reduced to a very small number by defeat and by desertion. The returns were nine hundred and seventy continentals, and one thousand and thirteen militia. Military stores, provisions, forage, and all things necessary, were, if possible, in a more reduced state than his army. His men were without pay, and almost without clothing, and supplies of the latter were not to be had out from a distance of two hundred miles. In this perilous and embarrassed situation, he had to oppose a respectable and victorious army. Fortunately for him, the conduct of some of the friends of royalty obliged numbers, otherwise disposed to remain neuter, to take up arms in their own defence. This, and the prudent measures the general took for removing the innumerable difficulties and disadvantages he was surrounded with, and for conciliating the affections of the inhabitants, soon brought together a considerable force, far inferior, however, to that of the British, who esteemed the country perfectly subjugated.

After he had recruited his forces with all the friends to the revolution that he could assemble, he sent a considerable detachment, under general Morgan, to the western extremities of the state, to protect the well disposed inhabitants from the ravages of the tories. This force, which was the first that had for a considerable time appeared there, on the side of the Americans, inspired the friends of liberty with new courage, so that numbers of them crowded to the standard of general Morgan, who at length became so formidable, that lord Cornwallis thought proper to send colonel Tarleton to dislodge him from the station he had taken. This officer was at the head of a thousand regular troops, and had two field pieces. He came up on the 17th of January, 1781, at a place called the Cowpens, with general Morgan, whose force was much inferior, and was composed of two-thirds militia, and one third continentals. An engagement was the immediate consequence.

The brevity of this sketch will not permit us to go into a detail of the dispositions made on either side.---Let it suffice to say, that the brave Morgan gained a complete victory over an officer, the rapidity and success of whose attacks, until that time, might have entitled him to make use of the declaration of Cæsar, "*veni, vidi, vici.*" Upwards of five hundred of the British laid down their arms and were made prisoners; a very considerable number was killed. Eight hundred stand of arms, two field pieces and thirty-five baggage waggons fell to the victors, who had only twelve killed, and sixty wounded.

This brilliant success quite disconcerted the plan of operations formed by lord Cornwallis. Having entertained no idea of an enemy to oppose in South-Carolina, the conquest of which he deemed complete, he had made every preparation for carrying his arms to the northward, to gather the laurels, which he imagined awaited him. He now found himself obliged to postpone this design. He marched with rapidity after general Morgan, in hopes not only to recover the prisoners, but to revenge Tarleton's losses. The Americans, by a rapidity of movements, and the interference of Providence,§ eluded his efforts, and general Greene effected a junction of the two divisions of his little army, on the 7th of February. Still was he so inferior to lord Cornwallis, that he was obliged to retreat northward, and notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of his enemy, he brought his men in safety into Virginia.

In this state he received some reinforcements, and had the promise of more---on which he returned again into North-Carolina, where, on their arrival, he hoped to be able to act on the offensive. He encamped in the vicinity of lord Cornwallis's army. By a variety of the best concerted manœuvres, he so judiciously supported the arrangement of his troops, by the secrecy and promptitude of his motions, that during three weeks while the enemy remained near him, he prevented them from taking any advantage of their superiority, and even cut off all opportunity of their receiving succours from the royalists.

(To be concluded in our next.)

§ The British urged the pursuit with so much rapidity, that they came to the ford of Catawba on the evening of the same day on which the Americans had crossed it. Before the next day a heavy fall of rain rendered it impassible. Had it risen a few hours earlier, the Americans would have had no chance of escape, and their prisoners would have been retaken by the enemy. Some time after, the same providential interference took place in passing the Yadkin. A sudden and rapid rise, after the Americans had crossed, prevented lord Cornwallis from getting over.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 20.

The following order sent to us by our Berlin correspondent, as delivered to the troops assembled on the parade in that capital, breathes so much of the true spirit of a noble hearted soldier, as to do the highest credit to general Molendorf, who is the author of it, and ought to be held out as a memento to those officers who, more proud than gallant, dare look on privates as hardly worth their notice. We hope it will fall into the hands of some of our overbearing bobadils, and teach them their duty as men and officers. This piece of soldiery eloquence is to the following purport:

"For these two years that I am honored with the command of this residence, I have ever endeavoured to do away amongst the officers that spirit of contempt which they seem to entertain against the private soldiers, and to my great comfort I perceive that the care I have taken has been productive of the best consequences in the regiments that compose this garrison, one only excepted, which I shall not even mention, but whose officers persisting in old prejudices, continue to humble their soldiers by inhuman treatments, outrageous upbraidings, and tyrannical punishments. I would advise, however, the commanding officers, who are the authors of such excesses to put as speedy an end to them as possible, and to endeavour in future to maintain good order and subordination, not by tyranny, but by exciting an ambitious emulation, such is his majesty's intention. The king does not admit in his army pitiful rascals, knaves or rogues, but a set of brave soldiers as ourselves, though a lucky chance hath raised us to higher posts which many privates might fill up as well. Each officer ought to deem it a glory to have the command over men of honor, and remember that he disgraces himself by humbling those who serve under him."

We had occasion to mention that by order of the emperor of Germany, afflictive pains have been substituted for that of death in certain crimes. This mitigation is only so in appearance, but in fact worse than the loss of life. For instance, three or four malefactors are fastened together with the same chain, each bears an iron collar, and those three or four iron collars are joined by an iron bar. Thus equipped, those wretches are employed, instead of the usual cattle, in hauling the boats and barges. Those bars are so tight and strong that the sharpest file alone cannot divide them; if one of the four dies in the course of the

morning, the corps is dragged along by the survivors till noon, when it is removed and buried. This is often the case, being well assured by a gentleman of veracity, who was an eye witness that out of a very considerable number of malefactors thus sent into Hungary, during the course of last year, all but nine had been relieved by death, from a state equally torturing for the body and mind.

August 24.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 19.

"It is said that a member of the Royal Irish Society has discovered the certainty of longitude, by an application of the lunar phases. The mode would be deemed imperfect, if the discoverer did not accompany his calculations from the state of the dark, as well as the lucid intervals of this planet. Under the conviction of this discovery, it is said that the celebrated Mr. Parker intends to accompany Mr. Wyat to the North Pole, for the express purpose of making salt petre at the extremity of the Arctic circle."

When government received intelligence of Mr. Adams's precipitate departure, expresses were immediately dispatched from the admiralty to the different dock yards, for all the frigates and ships of the line that are fit for service, to be full manned, and to be ready to put to sea at a moment's notice.

Orders were yesterday issued from the war office, to the different military commanders to be in immediate readiness with their respective regiments fully complete.

Extract of a letter from Bath, July 8.

"A melancholy accident happened about ten days ago at a village near this city, a sheriff's officer had the temerity to open the window in the night, of the bed chamber in which a gentleman slept, against whom he had a writ. Just as he entered the room the gentleman awoke, took his pistol and snapped it, but missed fire; he then seized a blunderbuss, which hung fire so long, that the officer had time to turn the muzzle towards the limbs of the unfortunate gentleman, and the whole contents were lodged in his thigh, so that he has lain ever since in a most deplorable condition.

Letters from Holland state, that the court of France has given such avowed support to the aristocratic party, against the prince of Orange, that a civil war appears almost inevitable.

The above circumstance in some measure accounts for the quantity of money thrown into our funds; of course it accounts for the rise of stocks.

It is said that lord George Gordon has entered a protest against Dr Monroe's opinion of Margaret Nicholson's insanity, and has undertaken to prove that she is no more mad than himself.

The report of general Elliott's return to England is again revived. Great honors await this brave man's arrival; may his reception be equal to his merit.

The last commission sent abroad for the purchase of teas of the foreign companies will probably be the last. Sixteen ships are expected from China next spring. These, with others now on their voyage, and the vessels lately taken up, will be sufficient to supply the East India sales hereafter.

Nothing but a war can stop the rise of stocks; money is so plentiful that discounts are done in Lombard street, at four and an half per cent. There is no employment for money but in the alley.

More home strokes at the the pope and the Clergy in Germany! Joseph seems determined, not only to 'rip the lace and fringe off the coat,' but 'to take coat and all;' never did the three hats make so shabby a figure as they do at present.

The twenty thousand guineas, brought by the last New-York packet to this country (no matter how much clipt or sweated, &c.) were put on board in consequence of a vote of Congress, which had passed on the day before, that no gold or silver should be sent out of their country.

Were the inhabitants of the newly emancipated states capable of making proper returns for the manufactures of Great Britain, it is sufficiently evident that our commercial intercourse with them would be extensive beyond conception; for in one day last week, two-fifths of the goods entered at the custom house for exportation, were consigned to America.

By letters from New-York we are informed, that the town and country in the vicinity of St. John's, are almost deserted by the new inhabitants, the refugees, near 3000 of whom have lately packed off; some from a distaste to the government and country, and some through necessity. The high-handed, arbitrary measures of their rulers, it seems, are intolerable, and their wilderness lands do not afford a sufficiency of bread, to prevent the hungry from starving.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, (S. C.) July 12.

"Military regulations, in regard to shipping and craft entering this harbour, are observed here with great strictness. Upon any vessel's attempt to pass Fort Johnson, without heaving to & sending her boat on shore, she is saluted by the discharge of a 6 pounder; and in case of obstinacy after that, round shot in abundance, at four dollars per shot. Upon arriving on shore at the Fort, a great number of questions are to be answered, and a great deal sworn to. Be the weather ever so bad, there is not the least relaxation of these rigorous laws, the boat must be hoisted out, and sent to the Fort, although your people perish in the experiment, and your vessel be wrecked on the rocks and sands which abound thereabouts. All this would be well enough in time of war, as the situation of the place would seem to demand a good look out to be kept; and impositions of this kind, I will be bold to say, are no ways becoming an American commercial town in the time of peace."

Most of the woods of Ireland have fallen into decay and continue every day to verge to ruin. Of the ancient wood Shilelah, so famous all over the world for the largest oak, nothing remains but the name. The wood of Ballintemple, a few miles distant from it, was fell'ed last summer; several thousand trees, and not a single plant put down in their places. There are many parts of Ireland calculated for planting timber, where nothing else will grow.

We read in some of the German newspapers the following anecdote, which may serve as a companion to the history of the poor soldier? or, perhaps, is the very original of it. "During the wars in Silesia, a Prussian hussar found on the field of battle a young Austrian officer most grievously wounded, who begged he would put an end to his sufferings: no no, brother, answered the Hussar, I'll carry thee to the hospital, and there thou mayst get cured: it was the case, and the grateful officer offered to his preserver all that he had in his possession; the brave fellow would take nothing more than a watch.

At the peace, the regiment in which the hussar was a private, was disbanded, and a few years afterwards he went into Hungaria, and applied to prince A. Esterhasi, who was then in want of a huntsman, to offer his services in that capacity. Amongst several inquiries, his highness asked him, whether he ever served in Silesia. Yes; did you not preserve the life of an Austrian officer?--Of more than one, perhaps: one, however, I only recollect, who gave me this watch. I was the man exclaimed the prince, half of every thing I possess is yours from this very instant: be my master of the horse, and command here as I do.

Those two respectable models of refined humanity and liberal gratitude are still in being, and continue to live together on the prince's estate in Hungaria.

Bristol, August 20. The following instance of depravity in the human mind, however incredible it may seem, is strictly true: On Saturday evening last, just before 11 o'clock, a gentleman walking through Clare street, was alarmed by a female crying out in a most dismal tone of voice, that a man was murdered; unwilling to venture to such a scene alone, he waited in the street a short time till joined by a watchman, who had also heard the cry from his stand in Corn street, when they went together to the house from whence the cry appeared to have proceeded. Here they were conducted by a female into a small room, where a man lay stretched upon the floor, and appeared to be dead; his features seemed to be quite fixed, and his face was besmeared with blood. On lifting his hand it was observed to retain some warmth but when let go it fell to the floor as if lifeless. By this time the room was crouded with females of the most wretched description and appearance, accompanied by a man who was asserted to be the murderer by the female who introduced the gentleman; and who in consequence was, with the assistance of the night constable and other watchmen that came in, taken into custody. But now the scene materially changed; for the supposed murdered man suddenly started up, and on examining him was found not have received the least injury. He had long since lost his right eye, but blood being smeared over the part, it appeared as if recently done. Both the supposed murderer and murdered were immediately conveyed to Bridewell. On quitting this scene of infamy, the gentleman found that his waistcoat pocket had been turned and robbed of a few halfpence

Dublin, August 18. The treaty lately entered into by the United States with the king of Prussia, is a further proof how industrious and indefatigable the Americans are in the establishment of their trade and commerce, and indeed it is really incredible, that in so short a space of time, after a long and ruinous war, they should arrive at such perfection in commercial affairs.

Accounts have lately come over from England, confirming the report some time ago propagated, that a peer of this kingdom, celebrated for his great abilities both in the senate and cabinet, has renounced the Protestant religion, and declared himself of the Roman religion; in consequence of which he has retired from public business. His daughter also, who during her residence here so much endeared herself to the people by her many virtues, has followed the same example of her noble father, and avowed herself a member of the same church.

Last Saturday, between the hours of 7 and eight in the morning, a girl belonging to the family of his grace the lord lieutenant, together with a boy, riding through the Phenix park, on a sumpter cart, a footpad stopped them, and presented a pistol to the woman's breast, demanded her money; she gave him a guinea, which she declared was all she had, the fellow then opened the cart to search for booty, and the better to do it he laid the pistol out of his hand on the cart, which the woman seizing, fired it at the robber: the ball took place in his head, and stretched him on the ground, where in a few minutes he expired.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

By a letter from New Windsor we learn, that on Thursday night the 5th instant, they had the most violent storm of wind from the south east, known in those parts for many years. Many people were so alarmed, that they continued up the greater part of the night, in fearful expectation of their houses being torn to pieces by the tempest's furious rage. Great damage has been done to the fruit trees and timber in that part of the country. Several buildings are greatly injured, particularly the church in New Windsor; the steeple of which was torn off a little above the bannisters, it struck the roof on the north side, rebounded, and falling to the earth, crushed to pieces; it made a large breach in the roof, shattered the whole building, and split four of the main posts.

Extract of a letter from London, August 14.

"Many of the refugees here are literally in a state of starvation. A noted one, whom I remember to have seen often at Brooklyn, on Long-Island; is now hostler at the new inn on Islington road. This person came over in 1783 with a demand of 4000l. sterling upon government, for property confiscated by the rebels, when it could have been proved that his whole real and personal estate was not, at the highest estimation, worth more than 2000l. your currency, and that involved in debt to a considerable amount above its value. Some severe examples upon delinquents in this line, deterred him from a regular application at the office, or it is probable he would have been at present in Newgate. Great interest is making for numbers confined on this score; it is generally thought a few will be hanged, and the rest sent to Shelburne."

A letter from Belfast, of July 21, says, "On Wednesday last, general the earl of Charlemont was escorted to the Moor of Broughshane by the Edinduffcarrick troop. The review commenced and concluded on the same day. The glorious memory battalion, colonel Jones, were posted on the right of the brigade. The first royal regiment, colonel O'Neil, on the left. In the centre a battalion of detached companies, commanded by captain Brown. Belfast volunteer company on the right, Ballymony on the left, and Ballymena fuzileers in the centre. The artillery of the first royal regiment on each flank of the brigade. About five o'clock the review concluded, when the glorious memory battalion, and the first royal regiment, fired a feu-de-joye, in honor of a brigade that day happily formed by their junction, under the name of the Charlemont Union."

A Few EVENTS of 1786.

THE king of Great-Britain nearly frightened out of his senses by an old woman, with a rusty case knife.

Tories in Nova-Scotia rending the air with acclamations of joy and satisfaction for the launching a *schooner* at Shelburne, after three years hard exertions.

The household furniture of the heir apparent to the British crown, sold at public vendue to pay his debts.

The American carrying trade in the hands of the British and other foreigners, and our own vessels lying by the walls.

The American *Patriots* importing foreigners to navigate their ships---and doing all in their power to discourage home manufactures.

Men of neither *honor, honesty* or *decency* talking of *virtue* and *merit*.

New-Englandmen, who could imprison a British army in Boston, insulted with impunity, by a desperate banditti.

Honors at colleges repeatedly conferred---upon the sons of trustees and rich men---*Magna est potestas opium---et prevalebunt.*

BOSTON, November 19.

It was the wisest law (says a correspondent) that Solon ever fabricated for the republic of Athens, that "in a time of civil and internal commotion all strangers and foreigners should be banished from the city." Shall we sit quietly down, and permit a number of British emissaries to fill our country with anarchy, and our countrymen with false ideas of government, tending to destroy that union, for which, as the sons of

Columbia, and the aſſerters of our rights, we have hitherto been juſtly celebrated. Virtue recoils at the ſuggeſtion, and patriotiſm frowns with indignation on our inactivity. Who is there, in this town, ſo baſe as to wiſh a ſubverſion of our excellent conſtitution? Who is there, in this town, ſo mean as to wiſh to riſe on the wreck of his country? Are there any citizens of this denomination, let us expunge them from the record of citizens. The country is in an uproar; and who has done it? Britiſh emiſſaries: Anarchy approaches with rapid ſtrides; puſhed on by whom? Britiſh agents. Our ſpecie has abſconded; by whoſe means? Britiſh agents. Will ye then longer harbour in your boſoms the viper who but charms to deſtroy you? No; let all the people ſay Amen.

Pittſburgh, December 30.

The chief magiſtrate of the ſtate of Virginia, on the 24th of October, iſſued his proclamation, warning ſundry perſons under the deſcription of thoſe who are forbidden, by law, to migrate into that commonwealth, and have, notwithſtanding, become reſident within the ſame, that they forthwith depart; enjoining all citizens to give information to the attorney general of any ſuch within their knowledge.

A gentleman of obſervation ſays, this country might be governed by a code of laws which would come within a pocket volume, that are more adapted to our conſtitution, and be better underſtood, than any heretofore. The abſtruſe manner in which they now appear, is ſuppoſed to involve the citizens of this ſtate in at leaſt 20,000l. per annum, for fees to the gentlemen at the bar.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER IV.

CALUMNY.

THE Divine Diſpenſer of all things, from his infinite goodneſs and benevolence, hath conferred upon his creatures numerous pleaſures and gratifications to inſpirit and ſupport their pilgrimage through the dreary vale of life. He has given them external ſenſes to convey to their perception, ſenſations of delight and of pain; but more eſpecially he has made the mind a never-failing ſource of refined pleaſure. The nobler part of our compoſition is formed a receptacle of feelings, that produce the moſt delicate vibrations of delight. Obvious it is, that we experience genuine gladneſs on various occaſions, but never does the human breaſt diſtend with emotions of ſo pure a nature, as when we are paying the tribute that belongs to virtue and merit.

There is not a crime, morally ſpeaking, greater than that of Calumny. Some men there are, who are baſe enough to betray the intereſt of their country for pecuniary rewards; but there are others, who will depreciate the character of an individual from no other motive than that of envy, and by robbing him of his reputation, deprive him of the means of ſupporting a family, and thereby expoſe a ſet of innocents, whom revenge could never actuate, to all the horrors of indigence, poverty and oppreſſion.

When an injury has been received, and the offended party can ſee no other method of puniſhing the delinquent than by expoſing his character to the cenſure of the world, ſuch a kind of retaliation might in ſome meaſure, and in ſome caſes ſeem pardonable; for a miſtaken maxim ſays, "revenge is ſweet;" but when there has never been the leaſt cauſe for an affront; when, on the contrary, the aggreſſor has always been treated by his injured neighbour with every proper mark of reſpect; how does it not aggravate the crime, when that man's ſpleen and malice are levelled at an innocent perſon, for the foul purpoſe of deſtroying his reputation, and rendering him contemptible in the eye of the world, and reducing him to poverty without reſource!

Calumny is ſo cutting an evil, that moſt perſons who have an elevation of ſoul, think it worſe than death. Thoſe who have it not in their power to revenge it, often pine away in anguiſh, and lothe their being; and thoſe who have, enjoy no reſt until they have vengeance.

Irreverent reflections upon men of learning and note, if their character be ſacred, do great diſervice to religion, and betray a vile mind in the author. Though the good man, ill-uſed, may out of a meek and chriſtian diſpoſition, ſo far ſubdue his natural reſentment, as to neglect and forgive; yet the inventors of ſuch calumnies will find generous perſons, whoſe bravery of mind makes them think themſelves proper inſtruments to chaſtiſe ſuch inſolence.

The very worſt kind of ſcandal, is that which defames a perſon behind his back, by ſecret hints or innuendoes, liable to a diſagreeable conſtruction, or anonymouſly, which deprives him of the opportunity to clear his blemiſhed reputation, by inveſtigating the ſecret ſprings of ſuch an infamous, uncharitable conduct. His character, by thoſe means, becomes a reproach to him; he is neglected by his friends, condemned by his intimates, and at laſt deſerted by the world; who too often conceive the blackeſt ſide of an affair to be the trueſt. In pity then to the errer of our fellow creatures, more eſpecially thoſe of the weaker ſex, we ſhould rather chuſe to cover them with the veil of tenderneſs and indulgence, than by even hinting at them, to deſtroy perhaps a blameleſs reputation.

Human life is liable to frailties, and when youth and warm paſſions lead the way, then frailties are the more excuſeable; nay, even the cenſorious, the grave part of the world, make large allowances for the conflict between virtue, reaſon and impetuous deſire. And is it then conſiſtent for the younger part of us to condemn the imperfections of our equals in age? It is for them to cavil at the faults of the weaker ſex, when their own gives way to the very ſame incitements, in a ſuperior degree? Muſt all their faults be obſerved, ſet in a note book, learned, and conn'd by rote, to caſt into their teeth.

Would not any of our young gentlemen of honor ſcorn to publiſh the ſecrets of his friend, or his acquaintance: eſpecially if he knew it would be detrimental to his character? Are not the other ſex deſirous of appearing as agreeable as poſſible in the eyes of ours? Are not their faults the moſt near and precious ſecrets, which they not only wiſh to hide from us, but even from themſelves? How cruel, how baſe and diſhonorable is it, to expoſe thoſe infirmities merely to pleaſe the envy of a rival belle, or to gratify a low and pitiful revenge.

This baſe action is generally performed by thoſe who think, and only think, themſelves gentlemen, without any one characteriſtic of that elevated, that noble rank of beings. If they can chatter nonſenſe with profuſion endleſs, drink, ſwear, and tell a ſtory with a good grace: O! then they are perfect in their education; they are quite the thing. There then are perſons who pretend to judge of the faults of the moſt amiable part of the creation; calculated not only to look at and admire, but aſſiſt mankind in their endeavours to poliſh and ſoften the natural gloom and ruſticity of their ſouls: to inſpire them with courage, to defend them in time of danger, with firmneſs and conſtancy, to uphold them in the bitter portion of adverſity, and to fire their ſouls with the tender agreeable ſenſations of love and affability.

It hath often been ſaid, and is generally believed, that women ſeem formed to ſoften the boiſterous paſſions, and ſooth the cares and anxieties to which men are expoſed in the many perplexities of life. That having weaker bodies, and leſs ſtrength of mind than men, nature hath poured out her charms upon them, and given them ſuch tenderneſs of heart, that the moſt delicate delight we receive from them, is in thinking them entirely ours, and under our protection. Accordingly we find, that all nations have paid a decent homage to this weaker and lovelier part of the rational creation, in proportion to their removal from ſavageneſs and barbariſm. Chaſtity and truth are the only true returns that they can make for this generous diſpoſition in the nobler ſex. For beauty is ſo far from ſatisfying us of itſelf, that whenever we think that it is communicated to others, we behold it with regret and diſdain. Whoever therefore robs a woman of her reputation, deſpoils a poor defenceleſs creature of all that makes her valuable, turns her beauty into lothſomeneſs, and leaves her friendleſs, abandoned and undone.

There are many tempers ſo ſoft, that the leaſt calumny gives them pains they are not able to bear. They give themſelves up to ſtrange fears, gloomy reflections, and deep melancholy. How ſavage muſt he be, who can ſacrifice the quiet of ſuch a mind to a tranſient burſt of mirth! Let him who wantonly ſports away the peace of a lady, conſider what diſcord he ſows in families; how often he wrings the heart of an hoary parent; how often he rouſes the fury of a jealous huſband or incenſed brother; how he extorts from the abuſed woman curſes, perhaps not unheard, poured out in the bitterneſs of her ſoul! What weapons hath ſhe wherewith to repel ſuch an outrage? How ſhall ſhe oppoſe her ſoftneſs and imbecility to the hardened forehead of a coward, who hath trampled upon weakneſs that could not reſiſt him? To a buffoon, who hath ſlandered innocence to raiſe the laughter of fools? Who hath ſcattered firebrands, arrows and death.

Such hapleſs fate attends the young and fair,
Expos'd to open force, and ſecret ſnare:
Purſu'd by men, warm with deſtructive fire,
Againſt their peace while female frauds conſpire.
Eſcap'd from thoſe, in vain they hope for reſt;
What fame's ſecure from an invidious jeſt?
By flight the deer, no more of dogs afraid,
Falls by a ſhot from ſome dark covert made,
So envious tongues their foul intentions hide;
Wound, tho' unſeen, and kill ere they're deſcry'd.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

HARD TIMES.

A FRAGMENT.

"SUCH times! no money to be had! taxes high! no buſineſs doing! we ſhall all be ruined!"

Theſe words ſtruck me from a dark corner in the coffee room, where I was ſmoaking a ſegar. I fancied they muſt have proceeded from ſome poor miſerable wretch. I pictured him habited in ragged attire, woe ſeated on his brow.

I was deceived. The waiter brought a candle---I ſaw a ſpruce young fellow, with an elegant ſilk waiſtcoat, ſattin breeches, ſuperfine coat, ſilk ſtockings, ſet knee buckles, ſhoe buckles a la mode a Londres, a hat cocked with ineffable grace, and a fine bamboo cane.

I was ſurpriſed, particularly when, on regarding him attentively, I knew him to be a ſhopkeeper to a friend of mine.

Yes, thought I, the times are hard, and likely to be much more ſo. But ſurely extravagance is a very bad mode of remedying them. While men live beyond their income, it matters little how much buſineſs they do. Indeed, the more they do, the more liable and likely are they to be involved in difficulties: becauſe the greater will be the appearance of wealth and conſequently the greater temptation to diſſipation.

What is the ſource of this extravagance in dreſs? Each ſeeks a fallacious ſuperiority and diſtinction above his equals, at the expence of ſolid happineſs, ſtability and competence. Each deſires to be thought in better circumſtances than he really is in; and to flutter as a petit maitre, more diſtinguiſhed by his outſide than his furniture within.

Is this ſuperiority obtained? No. While the rage and caprice of faſhion, deck out the apprentice, the clerk, the ſhop boy, in as elegant a ſtyle as men in eaſy circumſtances, it is evident all diſtinction is loſt, not only between thoſe of the ſame rank, but even thoſe of different ranks.

Americans! be wiſe before it is too late. Repreſs the mad extravagance of faſhion. Let induſtry, œconomy, and decorum preſide over you, and you will be happy---otherwiſe the extremity of miſery awaits you.

☞ Thoſe gentlemen who have not paid their firſt ſubſcription for the Pittſburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printer by forwarding it to him. Dec. 20, 1786.

| Two letters are left at the Printing Office, one is for Robert M'Clure, and the other for Chriſtian Shendeker. The owners are deſired to call for them.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

The MILK MAID.

'TWAS at the cool and fragrant hour,
When evening flies upon the sky;
That Lucy fought a wood-bine grove,
And Colin sat by the grove to sigh:
The fairest dame of the on all the plains,
The softest lover he of all the swains.

He took her by the lily hand,
Which oft had made the milk look pale;
Her cheeks with modest roses glow'd,
As thus he breath'd his tender tale;
The lightning fire in a while forgot to flow,
The doves to murmur, and the breeze to blow.

O smile, my love! thy dimply smiles
Shall lengthen on the setting ray;
Thus let us melt the hours in bliss,
Thus sweetly languish life away:
Thus sigh our souls unto each other's breast,
As true as turtles, and as turtles blest.

So may thy cows for ever crown
With floods of milk thy brimming pail;
So may thy cheese, all cheese surpass;
So may thy butter never fail;
So may each village round, this truth declare,
That Lucy is the fairest of the fair.

Thy lips with streams of honey flow,
And pouting swell with heaving dews,
More sweets are blended in thy breath,
Than all thy father's fields diffuse:
Tho' thousand flowers adorn each blowing field,
Thy lovely cheeks more blooming beauties yield.

The speckling purple when you blush
Out-glows the scarlet's deepest dye:
No diamonds tremble on thy hair,
But brighter sparkle in thy eye.
Trust me the smiling apples of thy eyes
Are tempting as were those in Paradise.

Too long my erring eyes have rov'd
On city dames, in scarlet dress'd,
And seem'd the charming village maid
With innocence and beauty blest:
Since Lucy's native grace fill'd my sight,
The painted city dames no more delight.

The tuneful linnet's warbling notes,
Are grateful to the shepherd swain;
To drooping plants, and thirsty fields,
The silver drops of kindly rain:
To blossoms dews, as blossoms to the bee,
And thou, my Lucy, only art to me!

But mark, my love! yon western clouds;
With liquid gold they seem to burn;
The ev'ning star will soon appear,
And overflow his silver urn.
Soft stillness now, and falling dews invite,
To taste the balmy blessings of the night.

Yet, ere we part, one boon I crave,
One tender boon! nor this deny;
O promise that you still will love,
O promise this, or else I die.
Death else my only remedy must prove;
I'll cease to live, whene'er you cease to love!

She sigh'd, and blush'd a sweet consent;
Joyous he thank'd her on his knee,
And warmly press'd her virgin lips----
Was ever youth so blest as he!
The moon to light the lovers homeward rose,
And Philomela lull'd them to repose.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

I HAVE been informed by a friend of mine, lately arrived from America, and on whose veracity I can safely rely, that the new states have, among other alterations and reformations of the church service, ordered the formidable word *obey* to be struck out of the marriage ceremony, giving as their reason, that in a free country there should be neither male or *female* slaves! --I am not competent to decide upon the expediency of this measure with respect to that country, I am only apprehensive of what effects it may produce in our own, and want your opinion whether the British legislature would not be wisely employed either in adopting the above mentioned alteration, or in framing a bill to prevent the emigration of our fair country women, which will certainly be the case if they are not put on an equality with the damsels on the other side the Atlantic. For my part (who am a bachelor, and of course obliged to submit to double taxation) I confess myself seriously alarmed, for should the ladies take themselves off in a huff, I and my ruffy brethren may go whistle for bedfellows!---Can it be politic to suffer any country to offer better terms to the ladies than our own? every school boy who chops logic can tell us, that if we want women, we shall want wives, and if we want wives, we shall want children---and in that case we shall not put Dr. Price to the trouble of giving us a new edition of his history of the decrease of population.

TIMOTHY FORESIGHT.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of* DRY *and* WET GOODS, *which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country Produce, peltry or ginseng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

WILL be bought by the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Front and Fifth streets, where he may be constantly found, or at his house on the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be accommodated with the certificates they may have occasion for in the land office, and have warrants carried through with but any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL.

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chestnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a mistaken opinion has prevailed among some people respecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittsburgh Gazette; some supposing the advertisement circulated by the Printers obliged all persons to pay from the first number which was published, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of justice, that they were bound to compensate the Printers from the date of the first paper they should receive---for the satisfaction of such as are doubtful respecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittsburgh Gazette commences from the date of the first paper each subscriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

*** Persons residing in the country, who wish to become subscribers to the Pittsburgh Gazette, are hereby informed that Country Produce will be taken in payment for their subscriptions. Dec. 1, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for bread or flour, are desired to come and settle their accounts. The baking business will be carried on as usual, and he hopes for the continuance of his customers. Bread, biscuit, crackers, and all kinds of casks provided at the shortest notice, by

CHARLES RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1786.

N. B. Flour, or cash at flour price will be taken in payment.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Westmoreland county, is at present kept at the dwelling house of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Esq, Recorder.

Dec. 13.

THE subscribers propose to begin BAKING about the 11th or 12th instant, on a method they flatter themselves will give satisfaction to their customers. Their mode of supplying customers in this town with bread, shall be communicated to the inhabitants before that time.

As they mean to have Biscuit ready baked and packed in barrels and kegs, or loose for smaller demands, therefore will be able to supply expeditiously those on a passage down the Ohio river to Kentucky, or elsewhere, and surveyors or others going to uninhabited parts.

They will take any saleable country produce in payment, as well as cash. And all times regulate their price for bread, agreeable to the rates flour in general sells for.

HUGH GARDNER.
JOHN COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the head waters of the west fork of Chartiers Creek, on the 20th of October last, a black stallion colt, one year old last May, has three white feet and a bald face, a long tail, no brand, a natural trotter: a bay filly, one year old last spring, has a long tail, a natural trotter, is half blooded. Whoever takes up said strays, and brings them to the subscriber as aforesaid, shall receive Two Dollars reward for each, paid by

JAMES SHEARER.

Messrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the satisfaction of persons who have entrusted me with business in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I shall return from Philadelphia before the next sitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 30, 1786.

THERE will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of January next, at the subscriber's store on Peter's Creek, Washington County:---Four valuable Horses and Waggon; also a keel boat, 41 feet long, 10 wide and 2 and an half deep, the boat is good, but too small for the use it was intended by the present owner.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to Mr. Neil Murray, at the place aforesaid, where the horses may be seen, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Dec. 20, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD.

N. B. Six months credit will be given on good security.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

STRAYED from the town of Pittsburgh the 27th of November last, a Horse, between a brown and a dun colour, has a star in his forehead, a switch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to subscriber living in Pittsburgh, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, besides reasonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry, where* Subscriptions (at 15s. per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and very continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.